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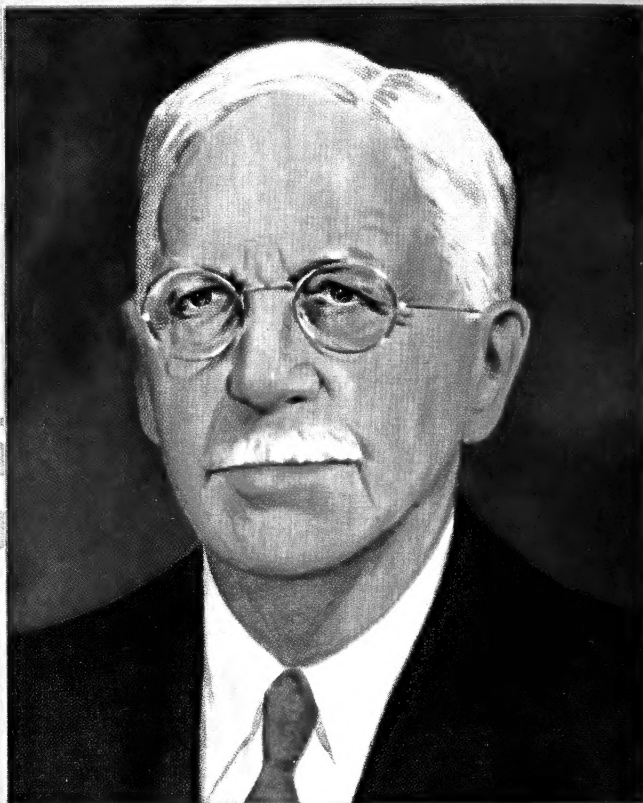
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A CENTURY OF  
PROGRESS IN CORN  
•  
*Funk's*  
G-HYBRID  
CORN  
GUIDE



# A CENTURY OF



From a painting of Eugene D. Funk in the famous Saddle & Sirloin Club, Chicago.

INDIAN VARIETIES  
WIMPLE'S YELLOW DENT

NEAL'S PAYMASTER

BLACK'S YELLOW DENT

HOGUE'S

PRIDE OF THE NORTH

KANSAS SUNFLOWER

SILVERMINE

LANCASTER SUPER

BOONE COUNTY

REID'S

**GREAT NAMES IN CORN...** Across a nation's cornlands, through a ceaseless succession of plantings and harvestings, the story of America's progress in corn unfolds. Uncounted names—of strains, of the men who produced them—have gone into the record. A certain few stand out—those appearing on these pages as the “bridge” over the century from Indian strains to modern hybrids, and a number of others—as having made enduring contributions to America's greatest crop.

**IN ANCIENT CENTRAL AMERICA,** Indians “discovered” corn. It spread, north, south, east, west. White settlers found it growing from Canada to Argentina. The steel plow, breaking virgin grassland, opened a new era in corn development—and open pollinated strains appeared, of an excellence never known before. Yet, our best farmers sought more. In 1913, E. D. (Gene) Funk, rounding out a quarter of a century spent in developing and improving open pollinated strains on the famous Funk Farms in Illinois, said: “We need *better* corn.”

**YES... BETTER CORN!** Gene Funk flung that challenge before a Hoosier farm boy—and it channeled Jim Holbert's life to the improvement of corn. Successively—and successfully—Jim Holbert became an agronomist for the United States Department of Agriculture, then head of the great Funk Hybrid Corn Research Staff. Dr. Holbert and a handful of other corn breeders are responsible for developing one of the greatest miracles of America's agriculture . . . modern Hybrid Corn.

On the cover is an historic picture. Carol Mack, great-great-great granddaughter of the famous Sauk Chief, Black Hawk, holds genuine Sauk Indian corn in one hand and modern hybrid corn in the other. The photograph was taken on the site of the ancient Sauk cornfields where authentic Sauk Indian corn is each year grown for comparison with modern varieties of hybrid corn.





# PROGRESS IN CORN



*Dr. James R. Holbert exhibiting a strain of hybrid corn developed by the Funk Hybrid Corn Research Staff.*

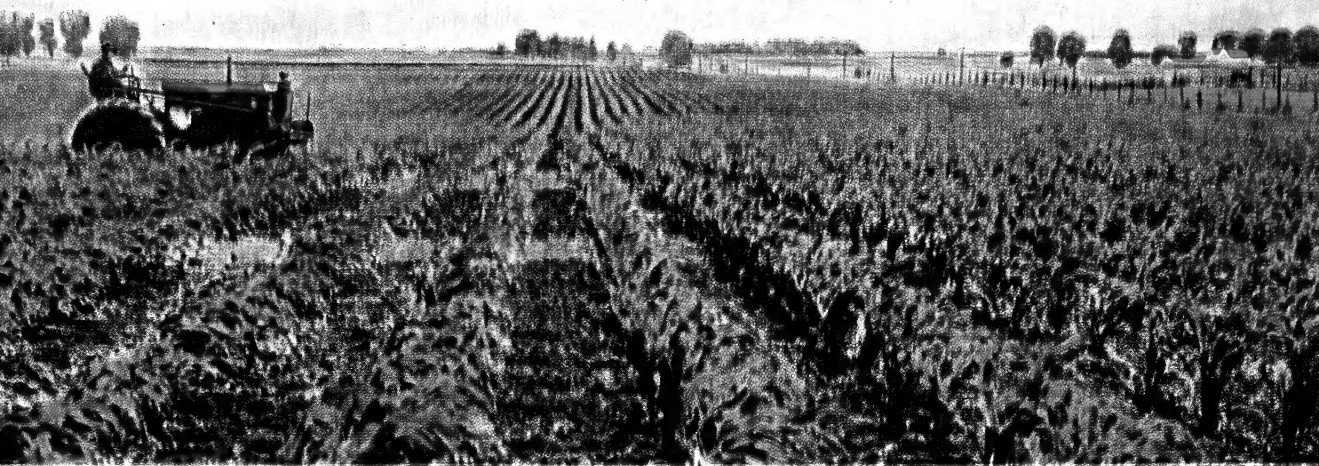
For half of the century since the white man replaced the Indian as the Mississippi Valley's corn farmer, Gene Funk of historic Funk Farms near Bloomington in Illinois has labored constantly to improve the corn upon which so many in rural America depend for livelihood. He not only originated numerous Funk open pollinated varieties, but he was instrumental in interesting Dr. James R. Holbert, one of America's greatest present day corn scientists, in devoting his life to the further improvement of and development of new strains of corn.

Dr. Jim Holbert has developed more inbreds (the pure family corn strains from which modern hybrids are made) now in wide use, than any other man. As head of the noted Funk Hybrid Corn Research Staff, Dr. Holbert contends that hybrid corn development is still in its infancy. On the next pages appears an explanation—probably the first of its kind ever presented—of the factors contributing to outstanding stalk quality based on the work done by Dr. Jim Holbert and the Funk Hybrid Corn Research Staff.

CROP  
WHITE  
YELLOW DENT  
LEARNING  
FUNK'S



A corn field, yes, but really one of the world's chemical factories where the radiant energy of the sun is being captured and stored for future use. In the green leaves of this corn is being made the simple corn sugar or glucose that is necessary in large amounts to develop both ears and stalks. On these pages of the Funk's G-Hybrid Corn Guide are explained the factors upon which fine stalk quality depends. Read this material carefully, for it will help you to analyze and solve the cornstalk problems that may arise on your own farm.



# Stalk Quality And How Funk Corn Breeders Help You Get It...

Corn that stands up is something that every farmer wants. Yet as a group, farmers are not interested in sacrificing yield or any other important value in their corn crop to secure high quality stalks. They want fine stalk quality to be a "plus value" in their fields.

Fully aware of this, the Funk Hybrid Corn Research Staff has devoted an important part of its energies over a period of many years to make it pos-

**M**ODERN hybrids make possible bumper crops of corn on stalks *strong enough* to hold big, heavy ears without breaking or lodging. During the open pollinated era, farmers generally believed that higher yields must necessarily overburden the stalks and would be accompanied by lodging and down corn. Now, Funk's G-Hybrids are noted through all the Corn Belt for high yields *plus* standability.

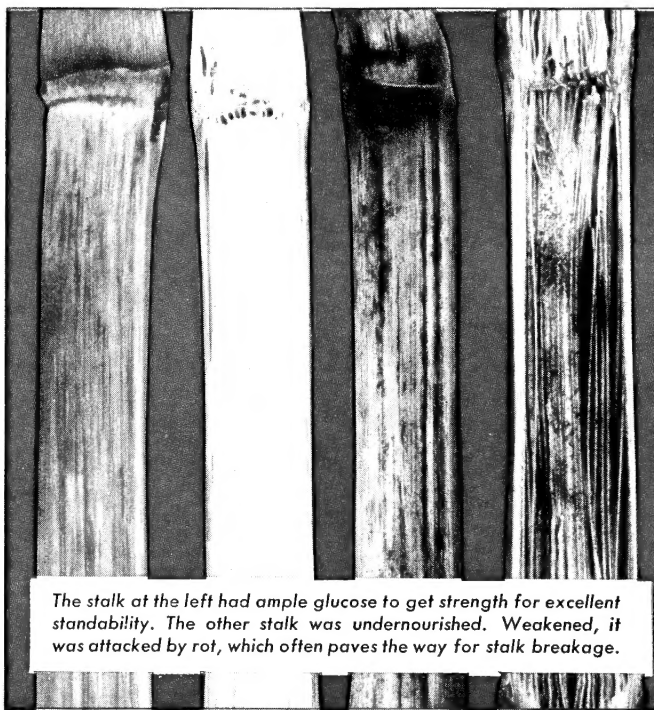
Corn stalks are composed principally of materials made from glucose (simple corn sugar), as are the ears, leaves and roots. True, small amounts of minerals help form the living tissues, but the mature plant is practically a tower of glucose-formed products.

Huge quantities of glucose must be made by corn plants. To produce 2½ tons of crib corn, it is estimated a corn field must manufacture no less than 10 tons of glucose.

Glucose is a compound of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, produced in the presence of sunshine in the green corn leaves. If there is immediate need, it moves directly to feed the roots, stalk, leaves or ear. Otherwise, it is stored as starch in the stalk. If the plant needs more glucose than is being produced, this stored starch is converted back into glucose and moved to the part of the plant where there is a shortage.

Through the years, Funk Corn Breeders have established two pertinent facts concerning development of good corn stalks:

1. Inability, either through heredity or environmental handicaps, to produce good ears and good stalks at the same time may be traced to the corn plant's inability to manu-



The stalk at the left had ample glucose to get strength for excellent standability. The other stalk was undernourished. Weakened, it was attacked by rot, which often paves the way for stalk breakage.

facture glucose enough to maintain a satisfactory supply during ear-forming and stalk-building periods.

2. The ear gets first call on available glucose—and if there is a shortage, the plant may find itself unable to mature the stalk properly.

Modern Funk's G-Hybrids have the inherited capacity to manufacture ample glucose to build a large ear and a strong stalk. However, weather, insects, disease damage or shortage of plant food in the soil may curtail production of glucose enough to complete both jobs.





*Mature ears on green stalks! Here are two pictures of the same plants showing the ears before and after the husks were pulled back. Read this page and see how Funk Corn Breeders have improved your chance for high stalk quality by developing Funk's G-Hybrids that stay green a few days after the ears have become practically mature.*



sible for farmers to grow corn that can produce record yields on stalks of outstanding quality. However, getting high yields of corn on stalks that stand is a matter of environment as well as heredity, consequently the final success in your corn field depends fully as much upon developments after the corn is planted as upon breeding and research done in Funk nurseries and laboratories.

## RIPE EARS WITH GREEN STALKS AND LEAVES—AN ACHIEVEMENT OF FUNK CORN BREEDERS

Funk Hybrid Corn Research scientists have developed strains of corn which can—and do—spread out the major operations of building a massive root system, forming a big ear and maturing a stout stalk. This means that the peak demands for glucose needed for these different parts of the plant do not come at exactly the same time. It explains why you often see a ripe ear and dry husks on a Funk's G-Hybrid plant whose stalk and leaves are still green . . . rather than having husks and stalk turn brown together, as they do on outmoded hybrids and most open pollinated strains.

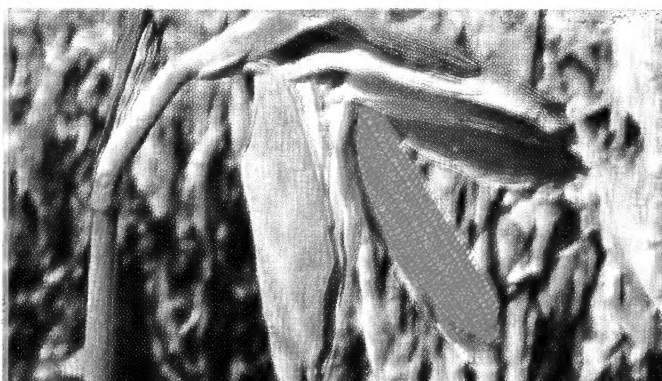
In early fall, you may see field after field of Funk's G-Hybrids with mature ears already dry-

ing, while the leaves, still green, continue to make additional glucose which is converted at once into cellulose, lignin and other materials which reenforce the fully matured stalk like steel rods reenforce a concrete post. Too, this additional glucose can make protective substances which make modern Funk's G-Hybrids highly resistant to stalk rot disease.

However, the stalk is well on its way to maturity before the ear is ripe. The ear and stalk formative periods overlap, but the few additional days of active plant life are an added value. This overlapping is especially important in the Northern Corn Belt where early frosts may suddenly end the production of glucose.

*These photographs of Funk's G-Hybrids were taken about two weeks later than the ones shown at the top of the page. The ears are now drying rapidly—but leaves and stalks are still partly green.*

*Ten days later both the ear and stalk are fully mature. The stalk will stand and protect the ear indefinitely from winter weather—a fine tribute to Funk Hybrid Corn Research and to good farming.*





# Standability

## EVERY FARMER WANTS IT!

### WEATHER AND OTHER FARM CONDITIONS ARE BIG FACTORS IN DETERMINING STALK QUALITY

**Y**OU can depend on a modern Funk hybrid for top-notch performance—if it gets good care and isn't too severely punished by weather, insects and disease. The Funk Hybrid Corn Research Staff has spent tedious years, patiently breeding Funk's G-Hybrids able to produce big yields of heavy ears on stiff, strong, long-standing stalks.

But—favorable farming conditions are as important as fine breeding in achieving record yields and perfect standability.

Weather is most important to good stalk quality. Drouth, especially after the corn plant reaches the ear-development stage, cuts down the plant's capacity to make glucose which is so important to the building of ears and stalks. Modern Funk's G-Hybrids resist drouth much better than open pollinated strains. The ear, of course, as explained previously, has first call on glucose—and when the supply fails, the stalks may not properly mature and so, lacking strength-

ening and protecting substances, a stalk becomes an easy victim of rot.

Abnormally high or low temperatures restrict the manufacture and movement of glucose. This is true even though the temperature may not fall near the frost level. When adverse temperatures occur in the ear-filling stage, the plant is likely to allocate all available glucose to the ear, in order to ripen the kernels—and the stalk may suffer as in severe drouth.

Modern Funk's G-Hybrids are improved to combat temperature hazards. They are bred to continue the manufacture of and the movement of glucose over a wider range of temperatures than older strains. Too, even though adverse temperatures may render inactive even modern Funk's G-Hybrids, they have a marked capacity to remain inactive for longer periods, so long as killing temperatures do not occur—and then to resume regular glucose-making and growth activities when normal temperatures return.



Here is an example of a corn borer resistant Funk's G-Hybrid plant that has matured a large ear of sound corn and a strong stalk. Above is shown a stalk that gives no sign of having been attacked by borers. At the right is the same stalk with sections cut away, revealing that numbers of borers entered. Funk Corn Breeders have developed in this hybrid the ability to "cork off" the areas tunneled away by the borers and to place protective materials around the interior injured portions of the stalk, preventing the spread of stalk rot infections that generally develop as soon as the hard exterior of the stalk has been punctured by the attacking borers.

This picture shows the value of chinch bug resistant strains of corn. Chinch bugs attacked the susceptible strain on the right, sucking out the glucose that was moving downward to feed the roots. Starved roots were unable to supply water sufficient to maintain enough production of glucose to develop both the ear and the stalk and as a result the stalks have broken so badly that not one remains fully erect. The resistant strain of corn at the left of this picture was hardly affected by the chinch bug attack.



*This is an example of the standability for which Funk's G-Hybrids are famous throughout the Corn Belt. This picture was taken in a field of Funk's G-114 in Cook County just north of Chicago on March 5, 1944. The stalks had withstood fall and winter storms and protected the ears so that there was no noticeable loss in grain quality.*



## HOW INSECTS, DISEASES AND EVEN WEEDS CAUSE STALK AND STANDABILITY PROBLEMS

**C**HINCH BUGS and many other insect enemies . . . leaf blight and numerous other corn diseases . . . impoverished soil and even weeds—these all affect stalk quality, directly or indirectly, by cutting down the supply of glucose necessary to develop strong stalks.

For example, the chinch bug punctures the hard stalk surface and sucks out the sweet glucose being moved down to nourish the roots. The roots are starved and cannot gather the water and minerals which are needed for the glucose “factory” in the leaves.

As we have seen, the ear's needs come first—so the stalk may suffer.

This accounts for the many broken stalks under chinch bug attack, although the corn yield may be near normal. Modern Funk's G-Hybrids adapted to chinch bug areas have marked resistance to this insect (see photograph on this page).

Leaf blight is a disease which affects stalk quality by killing the leaves in which glucose is made, thus reducing the glucose output. If blight develops slowly, the corn yield may not be as severely affected as standability—because the ears, of course, have priority over the stalks on the failing supply of glucose.

The quality of corn stalks may depend somewhat on the number of weeds which escape the cultivator. Growing weeds, like corn plants, take moisture and plant food found in the soil. In a hot, dry season, moisture shortage is apt to be acute. If weeds steal water and soil nutrients, then the corn plant can't make sufficient glucose to meet the needs of ear, stalk and roots.

Corn borers tunnel into the stalk and disrupt movement of water and glucose, adversely affecting the glucose supply. Too, in heavy infestation, corn borers often weaken the stalk so greatly that it is easily broken by wind.

Some modern hybrids have the unusual ability to make certain protective substances which “cork off” the stalk areas damaged by corn borers, preventing the spread of stalk rot infections which quickly enter the stalk through the corn borers' holes. Like every other substance manufactured in the corn plant, these precious protective materials are made from glucose. So an adequate supply of glucose, as the corn plant approaches final maturity, is necessary if the hybrid is to make these protective substances that enable it to produce a heavy yield of corn on stalks that can stand—in spite of a serious attack by corn borers.





# Big Yields OF CORN ON YOUR FARM

## IS THE OBJECT OF FUNK RESEARCH

### —HERE'S HOW YOU SELECT THE RIGHT STRAINS

## There's a Funk's G-Hybrid Especially Adapted to Your Farm

### APPROXIMATE MATURITIES For Funk's G-Hybrids

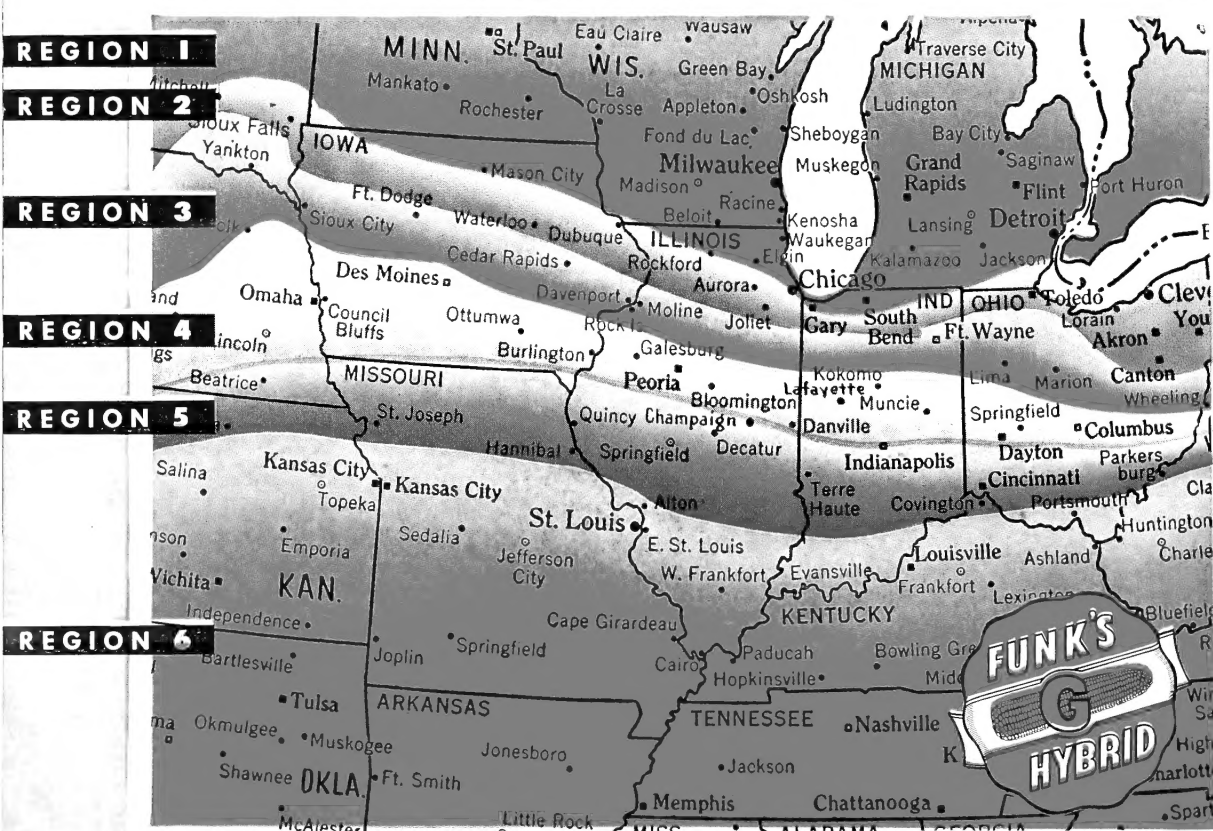
**F**UNK hybrid corn research has but one goal and that is to enable the farmers who plant Funk's G-Hybrids to get a heavier yield of corn. One of the most important factors in getting heavy yields is to find exactly the Funk's G-Hybrids that are adapted to your farm. The most important single consideration in proper adaptation is to select hybrids that will mature a good yield of sound corn within the number of days that ordinarily occur in the normal growing season on your own farm.

To solve this problem here's what you do: Locate the position of your farm on the map. Note in what region it is found. Region 1 is buff colored, Region 2 is blue, Region 3 is red, and so on. Then look in the column on the right side of this page at the list of available Funk's G-Hybrids and find the ones recommended for the particular region in which your farm is found on the map.

Of course, local conditions do vary to some degree, and if you have additional questions, see your Funk Representative, or if you are not acquainted with him, address a letter with your request for information directly to

**FUNK BROS. SEED COMPANY**  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

- |  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| <b>G-1</b>   | } | Full season in central part of Region 1 and medium in lower section of Region 1. |   |
| <b>G-7</b>   |   | }  | Full season in southern part of Region 1 and medium to early maturity for Region 2.                                 |
| <b>G-12</b><br><b>G-31</b>   |   |  |   |
| <b>G-29</b><br><b>G-114</b><br><b>G-16</b><br><b>G-66</b><br><b>G-55</b><br><b>G-550W</b><br>(White) | } |  | Full season for southern part of Region 1 and northern part of Region 2, medium to early in Region 3.               |
| <b>G-74</b><br><b>G-33</b><br><b>G-170</b><br><b>G-37</b>  |   | }  | Full season in lower part of Region 2 and northern part of Region 3, medium in lower part of Region 3 and Region 4. |
| <b>G-212</b><br><b>G-32</b><br><b>G-53</b><br><b>G-169</b>   |   |  | }   |
| <b>G-94</b><br><b>G-104</b>  | } |  |   |
| <b>G-80</b><br><b>G-527W</b><br>(White)<br><b>G-515W</b><br>(White)                                  |   | }  |   |
| <b>G-90</b><br><b>G-135</b>  |   |  | }   |







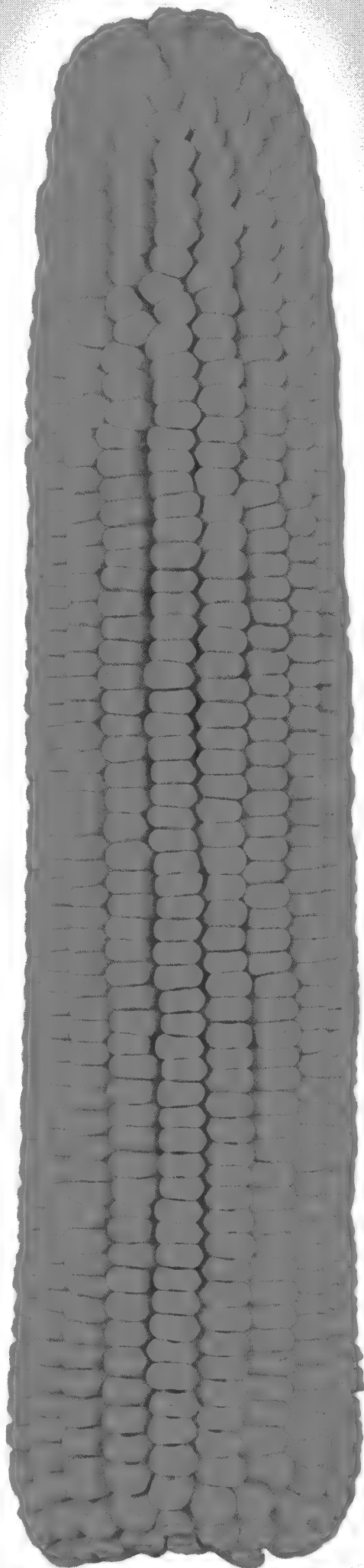
## *A Champion* **EVERY SEASON** in the South Central Corn Belt

**ADAPTATION** . . . Regions 4, 5 and 6 of Map on Page 8 . . . Funk's G-80 is a full season hybrid in the lower part of Region 4; medium to full season in Region 5; and medium to early in maturity in Region 6. This high-yielding hybrid gives outstanding results in south central and southern Illinois and Indiana, on all common types of soil. Starts fast, makes remarkable root and stalk structure. G-80 resists insects well—especially chinch bugs.

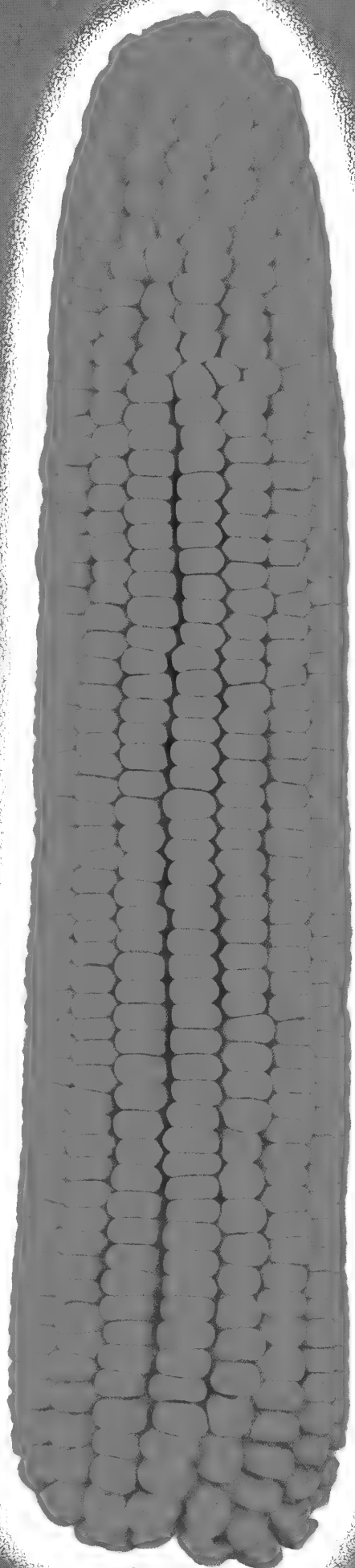
Sound, heavy ears on a rugged, solid stalk—that's G-80. Those G-80 leaves don't exactly jump out of the ground—but they do push along fast. The roots develop at the same pace, reaching down and out, taking a firm grasp on the soil, long before summer's heat. That massive root system draws plant food and moisture out of a wide and deep area of soil, to build a remarkable stalk and leaf structure—giving G-80 outstanding ability to resist drouth. Too, G-80 has unusual capacity to resist chinch bug damage. It produces an ear of splendid type and color.

**BROWN SWISS** cattle convert Funk's G-Hybrids into cash for this father-son team, Norbert, age 12, and Alvin Hoeltke of Edinburg, Ind. The Hoeltke herd averaged 4.2 percent butterfat during August—a tribute to their ration which includes Funk's G-Hybrids. His Funk's G-Hybrids did well under corn borer attack.

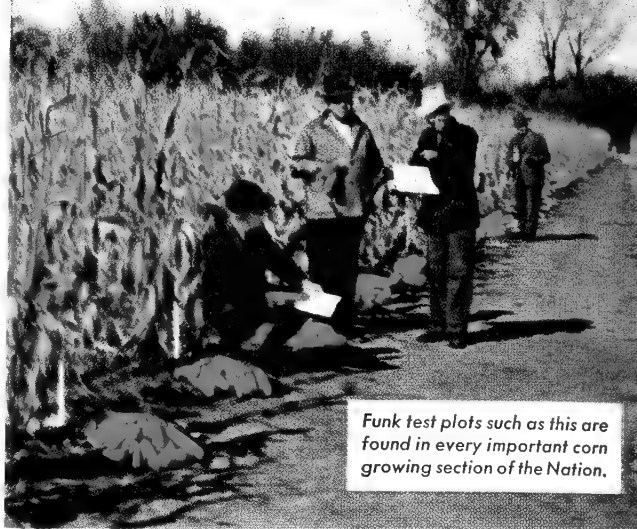
9



EAR ACTUAL SIZE



EAR ACTUAL SIZE



Funk test plots such as this are found in every important corn growing section of the Nation.

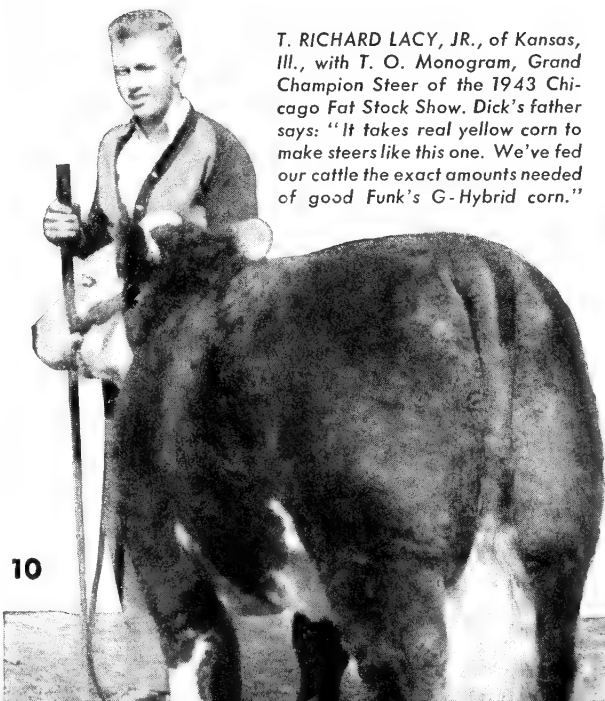
# *Leads*

## **THE FIELD**

### **One of the Corn Belt's All-Time Great Hybrids**

**ADAPTATION** . . . Region 4, 5 and 6 of Map on Page 8 . . . Funk's G-94 is of full season maturity in Region 4, and a medium maturity strain in Regions 5 and 6. This is one of the Corn Belt's greatest hybrids, with wide popular acceptance in its unusually broad range of adaptation. Performs well on most soils. A champion yielder. It gives maximum resistance to insects and disease. Funk's G-94 is one of the easiest of all hybrids to harvest.

For all-around excellence, more farmers choose Funk's G-94 than any other Funk's G-Hybrid . . . and judged on this basis of popularity and wide acceptance, G-94 is certainly one of the best hybrids ever developed. Like a willing, faithful horse, G-94 always does an honest season's work. Extra high yields . . . easy husking . . . sturdy standability . . . strong resistance to insects . . . efficiency in many types of soil . . . remarkable feeding quality. You get those values when you plant reliable, hard-working G-94.



T. RICHARD LACY, JR., of Kansas, Ill., with T. O. Monogram, Grand Champion Steer of the 1943 Chicago Fat Stock Show. Dick's father says: "It takes real yellow corn to make steers like this one. We've fed our cattle the exact amounts needed of good Funk's G-Hybrid corn."

FUNK'S G

169

CLAUDEE. STUCKER, Attica, Ind., farmer and cattle feeder, says: "G-169 is the best corn I've ever grown. It stood drouth and wet weather too." His 1943 crop averaged 90 bushels—even under heavy corn borer attack.



*Dependable*

## ITS BIG EARS ARE EASY TO HARVEST

**ADAPTATION** . . . Region 3, 4 and 5 of Map on Page 8 . . . Funk's G-169 is a full season hybrid in the southern part of Region 3; full to medium in Region 4; and an excellent early strain in Region 5. It does well on most soils in this part of the Corn Belt. Gives excellent resistance to heat, drouth and insect damage. Starts fast in the spring. Produces an exceptionally long ear of large girth and high quality.

To produce ears as long, as sound, as well-loaded with deep-kerneled feeding quality as those of G-169 . . . and to produce up to four of those splendid-type ears to the hill—that's a job for a "he-man" hybrid. Funk's G-169 does just that kind of a job, and it does it even when the going is tough. It's a fast starter even in unfavorable spring weather . . . and it's highly drouth resistant late in the season. It keeps right on working in the face of chinch bug or rootworm attack, and it resists disease well. To top it off, Funk's G-169 stands well and husks easily.

**CORN BORERS CAME**, but they didn't conquer! James Waldren, Gibson City, Ill., farmer, says this field of Funk's G-Hybrids made the first 100-bushel crop of corn he ever raised. It was planted on June 4 and was laid by on July 5. Second brood corn borers attacked it so heavily that several of them could be found in almost every stalk—but there were few broken shanks and practically no lodging of stalks.

11



EAR ACTUAL SIZE





**GOLDEN FLEECE?** Well, not exactly—but George Canada, Jamestown, Ind., says that his G-Hybrid-fed sheep were one of his most profitable projects in recent years—and the rapid gains they made on Funk's G-Hybrids contributed a lot. He has several other reasons for using Funk's G-Hybrids: "Its high yields . . . the way it stands . . . its excellent ear quality." Mr. Canada uses a mechanical husker, and says his Funk's G-Hybrids "pick fine all day long."



# *Feeders*

## **LIKE IT**

## **It Yields Well, Too**

**ADAPTATION** . . . Regions 3, 4 and 5 of Map on Page 8 . . . Funk's G-53 is full season in the southern part of Region 3; medium to full season in Region 4; and early in Region 5. It is a hybrid capable of doing an exceptional job in a wide range of soil and weather conditions. It endures both wet spring and summer drouth. Funk's G-53 is noted for its heavy yield of excellent quality feeding corn.

Here's a hybrid which combines good feeding qualities, fine yields, and outstanding field performance in its wide range of adaptation. Truly a versatile hybrid, G-53 comes through with a heavy yield in the face of adversity—wet spring, summer drouth, chinch bugs—on almost any soil that's capable of growing corn. When conditions are *favorable*, G-53 for years has made tremendous bushelage—often beating 100 to the acre. Its single ear, carried at medium height on a sturdy stalk, harvests easily. Many good feeders praise its outstanding performance in the feedlot.

**HOW THOSE G-HYBRIDS DO STAND!** Harold Riewerts, farmer at Hillsdale, Ill., was injured during harvest season—and wasn't able to finish husking his Funk's G-Hybrids until March. All winter long, through storm and snow, the corn stood. This picture was taken just after the snow had melted, and just before Mr. Riewerts resumed the job interrupted several months earlier. Yes—Funk's G-Hybrids certainly do stand!

12



EAR ACTUAL SIZE



LOTS OF PORK POSSIBILITIES. Eleven little pigs in one litter—and all females, believe it or not. Farrowed on the Honnegger Farms at Forrest, Ill., they're from a purebred Hampshire sow fed a well balanced ration. For fast growth and fattening, many good Illinois and Indiana stock farmers rely on Funk's G-Hybrids.

# *A Come Through*

## **HYBRID**

### **Consistently Good Through the Years**

**ADAPTATION** . . . Regions 3, 4 and 5 of Map on Page 8 . . . Funk's G-32 is full season in the southern part of Region 3; medium to full season maturity in Region 4; and early-maturing in Region 5. It is particularly well adapted for medium to high fertility soils. Has pronounced resistance to rootworm and grasshopper attacks. Withstands cold, heat and drouth well. Produces large ears on sturdy stalks.

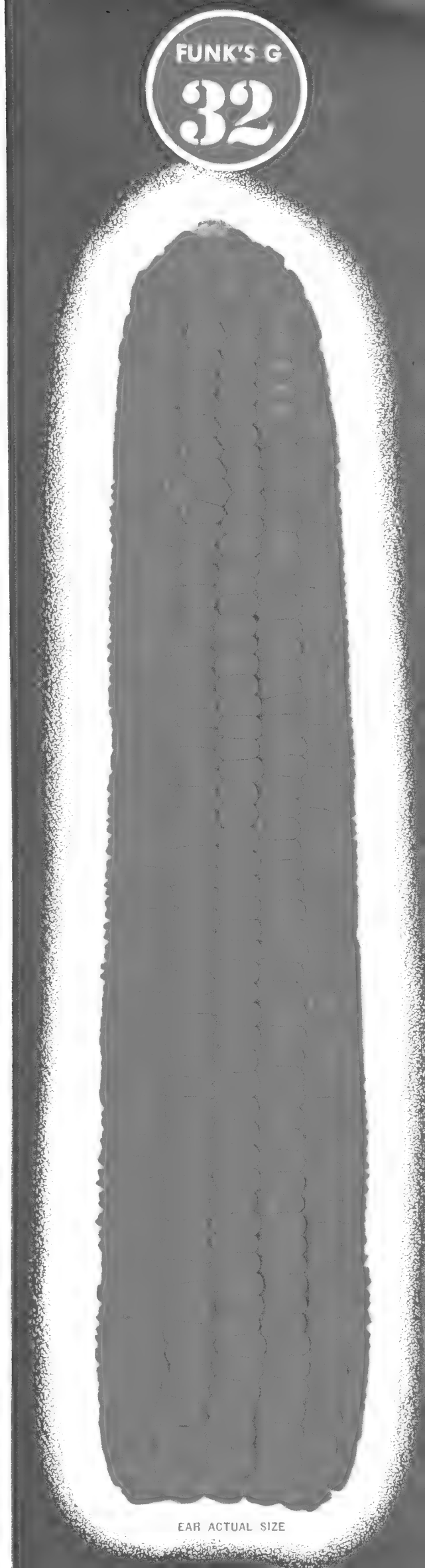
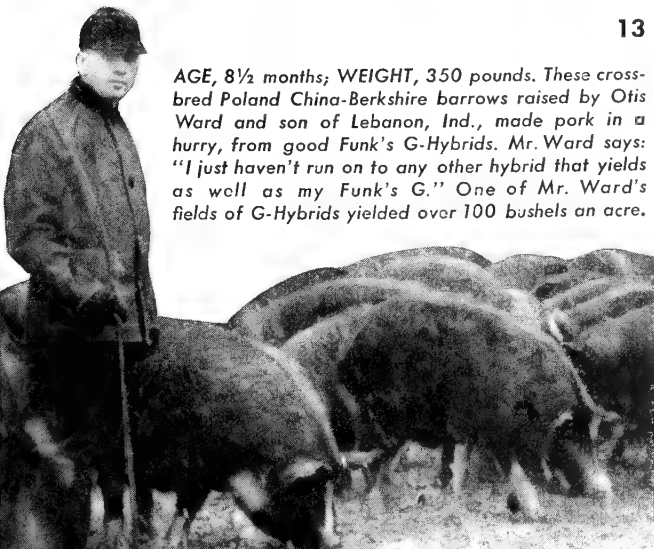
There's nothing puny or weak about Funk's G-32. From deep down in the soil, where its massive root system reaches, on up through the strong, sturdy stalk with its big, well-kerneled ears . . . G-32 is rugged corn, every inch. Its ancestry of carefully selected Funk inbreds gives it that ruggedness which enables G-32 to turn in a good yield of big, sound ears despite adversity—such as rootworms, grasshoppers, cold, heat and drouth. Year in and year out, G-32 has established itself as a "come-through" hybrid on the toughest proving grounds—America's farms.

Funk's G-32 is noted for its roots. Bracer roots, pictured here, help hold the stalk erect, and underground roots drive deep and wide to get plant food and moisture.



13

AGE, 8½ months; WEIGHT, 350 pounds. These cross-bred Poland China-Berkshire barrows raised by Otis Ward and son of Lebanon, Ind., made pork in a hurry, from good Funk's G-Hybrids. Mr. Ward says: "I just haven't run on to any other hybrid that yields as well as my Funk's G." One of Mr. Ward's fields of G-Hybrids yielded over 100 bushels an acre.



EAR ACTUAL SIZE

FUNK'S G-HYBRIDS BUILD BEEF on an Edgar County, Ill., farm. Many farmers feed Funk's G-Hybrids, shelled or on the cob — without grinding.



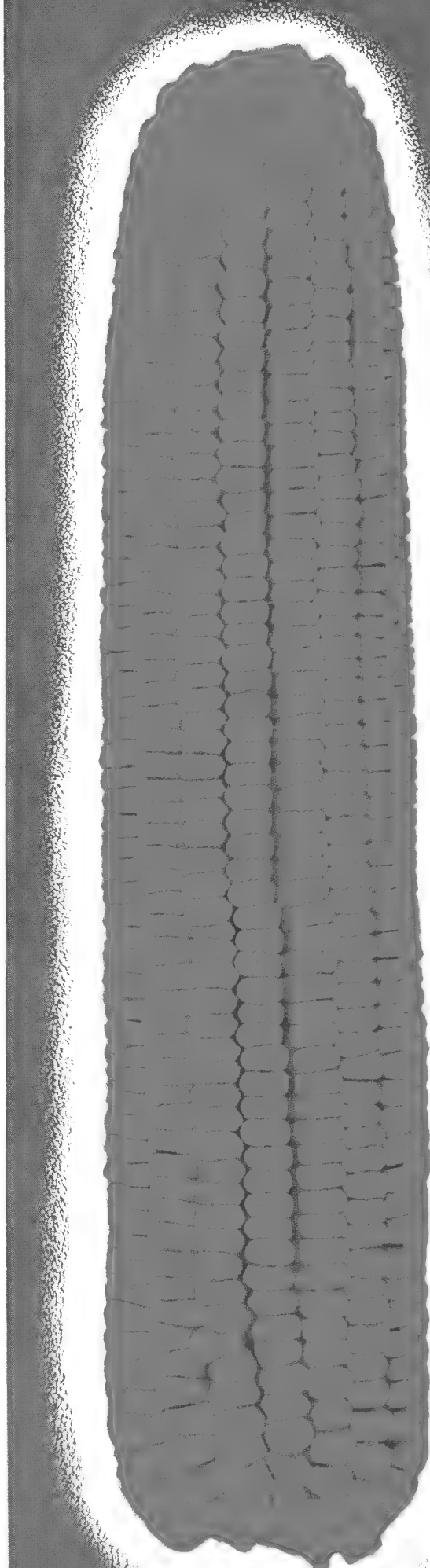
## *Gives You* **HEAVY YIELD** **Of Fine Feeding Corn**

**ADAPTATION** . . . Regions 2, 3 and 4 of Map on Page 8 . . . Funk's G-37 is full season for the south half of Region 2 and the north half of Region 3. In lower Region 3 and upper Region 4, it is of medium maturity. G-37 is truly a top-notch hybrid for its regions of adaptation. It is well suited to all types of soil, with demonstrated ability to make fine yields even when conditions are not entirely favorable.

Want EXTRA "pay-off" poundage on your beeves and porkers? Pounds that are built fast and efficiently? In Funk's G-37 you'll get a medium rough ear—well dented kernels, with that mellow starch so many feeders like. Yes, G-37 does do a remarkable job in the feedlot. More than that—G-37 gives you: 1. Bumper Yields . . . 2. Standability . . . 3. High Degrees of Resistance to Corn Borer, Rootworm, and Chinch Bug Damage. In Iowa 4-year tests, G-37's all-around performance score topped all other hybrids tested—with fewer lodged stalks, few dropped ears—and a 4-year average of almost 85 bushels an acre, outranking all competitors.

**SHE LIKES FUNK'S G-37.** Mrs. Aaron Guthrie of Lorimor, Iowa, says: "For easy, clean picking—G-37 has them all beat." She has a good basis for her choice—because she's a real corn picker, husking right along with her husband. You'll see few husks in this load. Mr. Guthrie is another Funk's G-Hybrid fan. He particularly likes G-Hybrid quality and standability.

14



EAR ACTUAL SIZE





# For Standability AND FEEDING QUALITY

## Raise G-66

**ADAPTATION** . . . Regions 2 and 3 of Map on Page 8 . . . Funk's G-66 is of medium to full season maturity for Region 2, and medium season in Region 3. In its adapted regions it makes a fine production and performance record under a wide variety of growing conditions and soils. Unexcelled in standability, and resistant to insects. Full-girthed ears of fine feeding corn develop on short shanks.

Funk's G-66 gives you excellent field performance. What is "field performance"? It's a combination of such things as resistance to chinch bugs and corn borer . . . fast drying of mature ears . . . faithful standability. G-66 performs well because it makes good use of available moisture and plant food—and does it in an extensive range of soils and growing conditions. *In addition*, G-66 yields heavily—sound, solid ears of deep, soft-textured, well-dented kernels, carried 'way out to the tip, like the old time show corn. It's highly drouth resistant, and has little ear droppage even under insect attack. G-66 is a real favorite of good farmers in its adapted area.

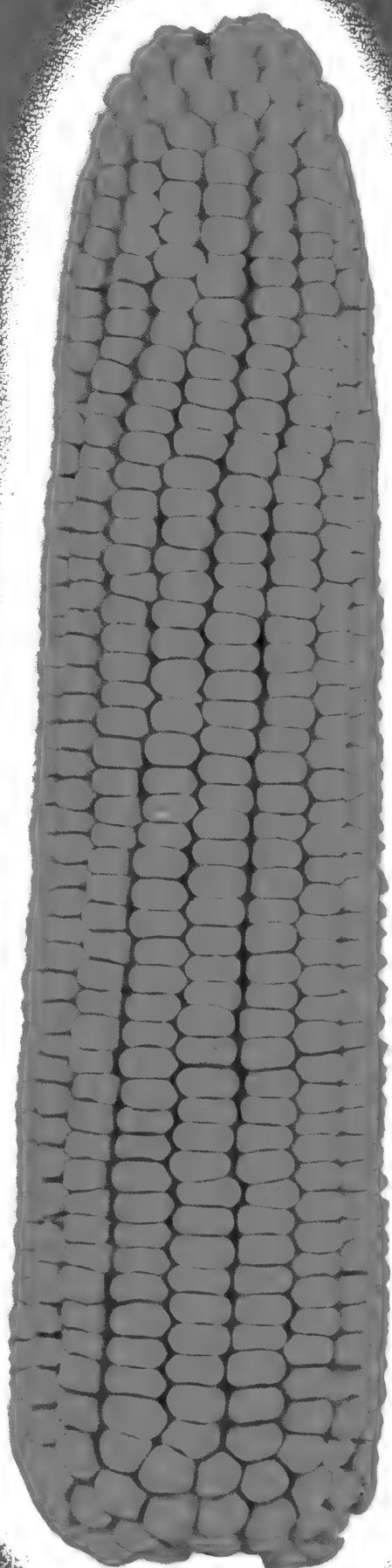
WILBUR LATIMER of Warsaw, Ind., with a Shropshire ram, grand champion of the Lake County (Ind.) Fair. On the L. L. Latimer & Sons farm, Funk's G-Hybrids are fed to sheep, hogs, dairy and beef cattle and chickens.



EAR ACTUAL SIZE

FUNK'S G

16



EAR ACTUAL SIZE



HIGH GERMINATION and seedling vigor in Funk's G-Hybrids are assured by continuous seed testing during the storage season. Notice the extensive root system in these plants taken from a big Funk battery germinator.

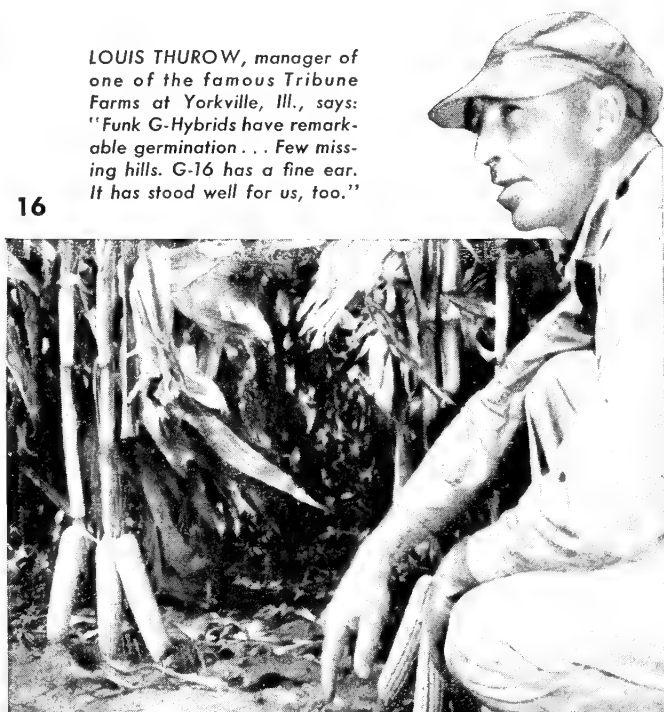
## *Fast* **ON THE TAKE-OFF** **Produces Deeply Dented Ears**

**ADAPTATION** . . . Regions 2 and 3 of Map on Page 8 . . . Funk's G-16 is of medium to full season maturity in Region 2 and early to medium maturity in Region 3. (In Region 4 it will mature from plantings as late as June 15.) G-16 has proved its ability to perform with the best, on farms varying greatly in soil types and fertility levels. Produces heavy foliage, making it outstanding for silage purposes.

G-16's all-around excellent performance, yield-ability and feeding quality are proven in fields and feedlots under a wide variety of conditions. Its wide-spreading, deep-driving roots round up the available plant food and moisture, to build a stiff, well-anchored, long-standing stalk. The cylindrical ear, carried at the right height for fast, easy husking by hand or by machine, is packed with deep, medium-rough kernels—fine for feeding. There are practically no dropped ears. Rapid early growth speeds the cultivating job. And G-16 husks out a whopping bushelage.

LOUIS THUROW, manager of one of the famous Tribune Farms at Yorkville, Ill., says: "Funk G-Hybrids have remarkable germination . . . Few missing hills. G-16 has a fine ear. It has stood well for us, too."

16





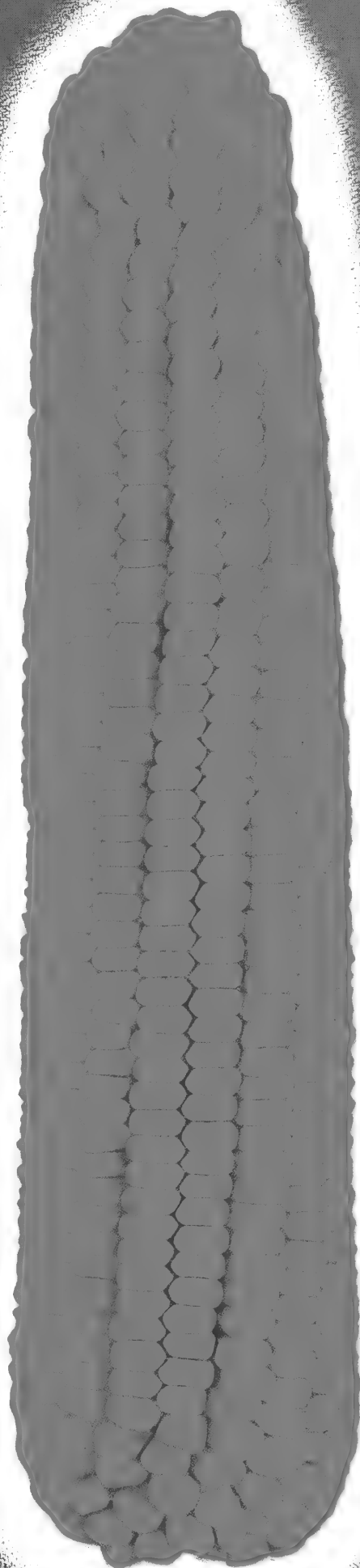
# *Standby*

## IN NORTH CENTRAL AREA Famous for its Standability

**ADAPTATION** . . . Regions 1, 2 and 3 of Map on Page 8 . . . Funk's G-114 is a full season hybrid for the southern fringe of Region 1, medium to full season for Region 2, and early to medium maturity for Region 3. One of the outstanding hybrids in its maturity belt—and deservedly a favorite. Has an enviable performance and yield record in a broad range of soil and growing conditions. Highly drouth and insect resistant, and has excellent standability.

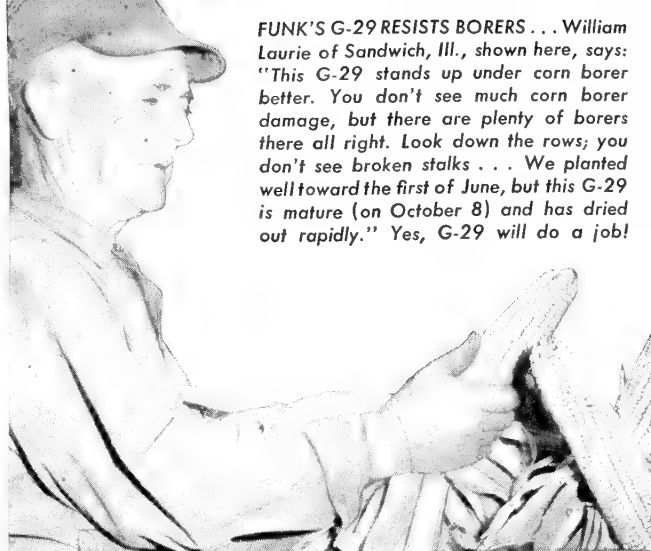
Some people call it "intestinal fortitude." Others call it simply "guts." Anyway, in G-114, it's the ability to stand up against the beating that the North Central Corn Belt often hands out in weather and in insect attacks. Against cold spring dampness . . . Against scorching summer drouth . . . Against blasting wind . . . Against corn borers and other insect enemies, G-114 comes through. Even when harvest is long delayed, G-114 stands, firmly erect. In Iowa 4-year tests, its percentage of lodging was lowest (2.9%) of any strain entered. And it yields with the best. G-114 foliage stays green after the ear starts to mature, making the extra starch necessary to finish both a heavy ear and strong stalk. (As illustrated in the picture at the top of the page).

**G-114 STANDABILITY** . . . This photograph, made after a March snowstorm, shows how well the rugged stalks of G-114 withstand the tough winter weather of the Northern Corn Belt without lodging or breaking. The photograph was taken in a field near Northbrook, Ill., not far from the Wisconsin state line. 17



EAR ACTUAL SIZE





**FUNK'S G-29 RESISTS BORERS . . .** William Laurie of Sandwich, Ill., shown here, says: "This G-29 stands up under corn borer damage, but there are plenty of borers there all right. Look down the rows; you don't see broken stalks . . . We planted well toward the first of June, but this G-29 is mature (on October 8) and has dried out rapidly." Yes, G-29 will do a job!



EAR ACTUAL SIZE

*Truly*

## A GREAT HYBRID And Easy to Harvest

**ADAPTATION . . .** Regions 1, 2 and 3 of Map on Page 8 . . . Funk's G-29 is a full season hybrid in the southern part of Region 1 and the northern part of Region 2. In the southern part of Region 2 it is of medium maturity, and in Region 3 is of early to medium maturity. A favorite of farmers in the southern part of Region 3 who need an early supply of feed. Well suited to many soil types and fertility levels. Funk's G-29 gives excellent standability.

In steaming jungles, on frozen beaches, in sand, in muck and clay . . . scrambling over or through obstacles, with power and drive aplenty—you'll find the military jeep doing an outstanding job. Like the jeep, Funk's G-29 has a fine record of performance under a wide range of conditions. It, too, has plenty of "drive." Starts fast in the spring and keeps right on going. G-29 is a consistent winner in official yield contests. It harvests easily, with a big, mold-resistant, cylindrical ear carried just low enough on the stalk. There's *feeding quality* in its deep-dented kernels.

**BILL COULTAS** shoulders a couple of heavy Funk's G-29 ears grown on the 4,300-acre Grassmere Ranch at Kouts, Ind., where about 1,000 hogs are fed each year. Bill's Dad, Wilbur Coultas, Ranch Manager, likes: "Plenty of soft starch on the top of the kernels. With this type we don't always have to grind our corn."



FUNK'S G

31

PROOF-TESTED for your locality . . . Test plots such as this one are strategically placed at some 3,000 locations in America's great Corn Belt—and yields and performance of various strains of Funk's G-Hybrids and experimental hybrids are very closely checked. Subjected to your conditions of soil, climate, moisture, and disease and insect infestation, good G-Hybrids are improved year after year through selection and careful, scientific breeding.



## *A Newcomer* **WITH FRIENDS** Excellent Ear Length in its Maturity Class

**ADAPTATION** . . . Regions 1 and 2 of Map on Page 8. . . . Funk's G-31 is medium to full season in southern part of Region 1 and in Region 2, and early to medium in maturity when planted in Region 3. Gets off to a fine, rapid start even under chilly, damp conditions. Dries fast after reaching maturity. Has excellent drouth resistance. Performs on an unusually wide range of soils. G-31 makes a heavy growth of foliage, and is excellent for silage.

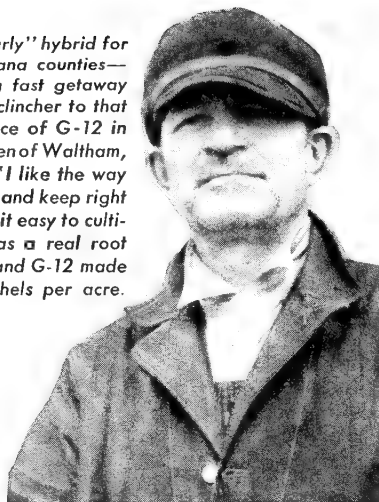
Funk's G-31 is new—but it has earned its "G." Already, under practical farming conditions, it has measured up to its fine qualities demonstrated in proof-testing. It is outstanding for its ability to dry rapidly in the fall and to start fast even in a cold, damp spring. It withstands punishing summer drouth. Its ears are large, in comparison with other strains in its maturity range. Deep-dented kernels, mellow with starch, make Funk's G-31 a favorite on livestock farms.

Floyd Miller (left) and Dick Petersen, operators of Douglas Stuart's farm at Gurnee, Ill., are exhibiting ears of Funk's G-31. This new Funk's G-Hybrid has been impressive from the time it was introduced there. **19**



EAR ACTUAL SIZE

G-12 is an outstanding "early" hybrid for northern Illinois and Indiana counties—because it's geared for a fast getaway and for rapid growth. A clincher to that statement is the acceptance of G-12 in northern states. Otto Bolgren of Waltham, Minn., shown here, says: "I like the way they come up in the spring and keep right on growing. It sure makes it easy to cultivate. Funk's corn sure has a real root system." In 1943 his G-7 and G-12 made a yield of about 90 bushels per acre.



# Balanced

## PERFORMANCE

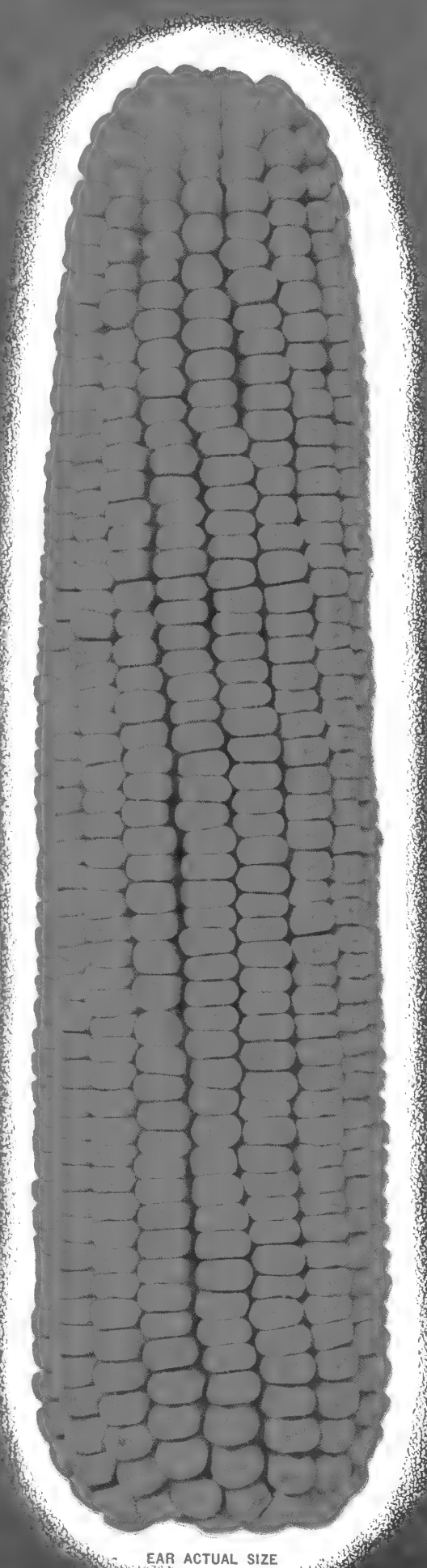
### In Both Field and Feedlot

**ADAPTATION** . . . Regions 1 and 2 of Map on Page 8 . . . Funk's G-12 is a medium to full-season hybrid in the lower part of Region 1. For Region 2 it is early to medium. G-12 can make a crop in short seasons. An excellent performer for planting as late as June 15 in Regions 3 and 4. Yields well as far north as Janesville, Wis., and Lansing, Mich. It's fine for the muck lands of northern Indiana.

In the Northern Corn Belt, where winter crowds both ends of the growing season, Funk's G-12 makes good corn—and lots of it. It comes along fast, tasseling as early as the seventh or eighth week after planting. Leaves stay green late in the season—and this vigor means plump, starch-filled kernels . . . Extra amounts of cribbing corn, with fine feeding quality. G-12 makes good silage and fodder, too. It's an easy-husking hybrid, for machine or hand harvesting, and it stands well through fall winds and winter snow, if harvest is delayed. Yes—Funk's G-12 is truly an all-around corn for the Northern Corn Belt.

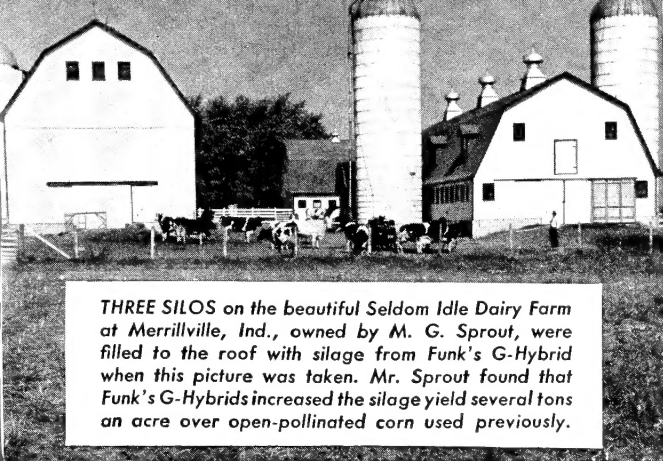
**G-12 MATURES EARLY . . . DRIES FAST.** This G-12 was planted on June 9—and this photograph was taken four months later, lacking one day. Nelson Duvick of Sandwich, Ill., on whose farm it was grown, calls attention to these maturity and drying qualities.

20



EAR ACTUAL SIZE





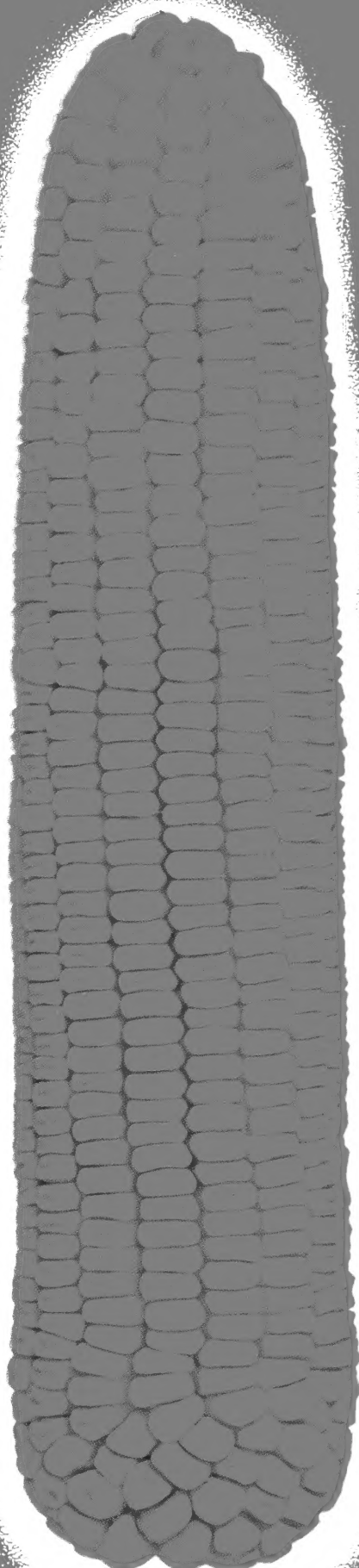
THREE SILOS on the beautiful Seldom Idle Dairy Farm at Merrillville, Ind., owned by M. G. Sprout, were filled to the roof with silage from Funk's G-Hybrid when this picture was taken. Mr. Sprout found that Funk's G-Hybrids increased the silage yield several tons an acre over open-pollinated corn used previously.

# Consistent FOR YIELD AND FEEDING QUALITY

**ADAPTATION . . .** Regions 1 and 2 of Map on Page 8 . . . Funk's G-7 is a versatile hybrid for the Upper Corn Belt, with a wide range of adaptation and acceptance. In the south part of Region 1, it is a full season corn, while in Region 2 it will mature as an early medium hybrid. Like most Funk G-Hybrids, it makes full use of available fertility and so performs well on a wide variety of soils.

Funk's G-7 is an established favorite of livestock farmers in the Upper Corn Belt. The famous Funk Hybrid Corn Research Staff developed this strain especially for use on farms where the growing season is limited—and it IS successful. Even when planted early, it makes rapid growth . . . Develops a stalk of medium height and an unusually heavy, excellent-type, uniform single ear. Kernels are deep, lightly dented but not flinty—splendid feeding corn. One of the few hybrids that can mature a heavy yield in the north, Funk's G-7 is also popular farther south where an early supply of feeding corn is needed.

"Stands well . . . ears stay on stalks . . . excellent yielder . . . produces a high tonnage of good silage corn . . . Also fine for shredding . . . Some G-Hybrid we cribbed made 100 bushels per acre." These are some of the reasons Smith J. Quick, shown here, likes Funk's G-7 and G-12. He has 50 Brown Swiss and 100 purebred Angus cattle on his farm.

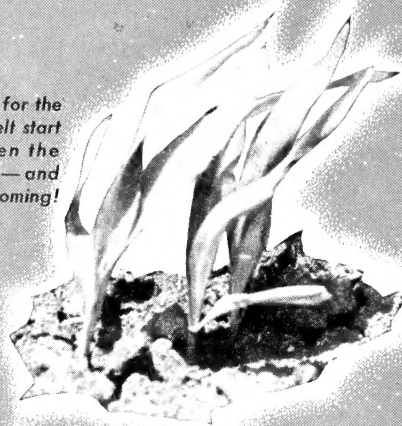


EAR ACTUAL SIZE

FUNK'S G

1

*Funk G-Hybrids for the northern corn belt start fast even when the ground is cool—and they keep on coming!*



*Big Ears*

**IN A HURRY**

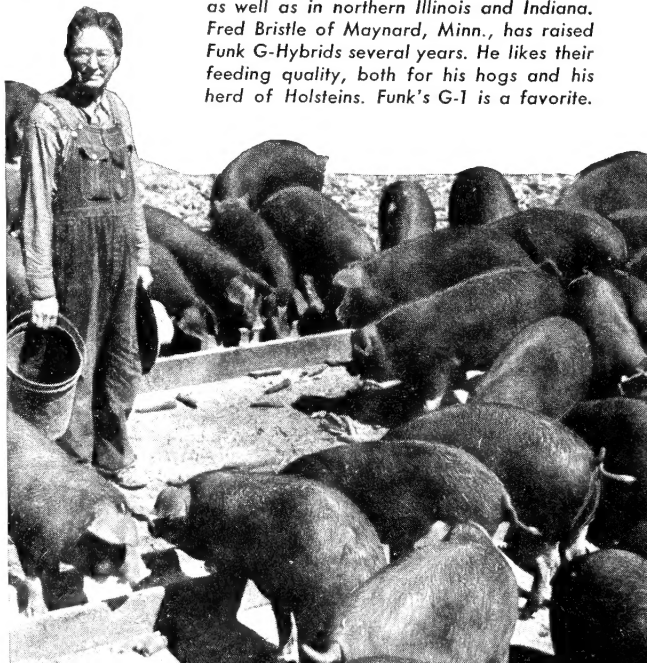
**A Favorite in the North**

**ADAPTATION . . .** Regions 1 and 2 of Map on Page 8 . . . For the shorter growing season of the northern corn producing areas, Funk's G-1 carries a splendid record of performance. It is a medium to full season hybrid in the central part of Region 1 and early in the upper part of Region 2. Excellent for northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin if early corn is desired. Will stand early planting, even if soil is cool. A good producer on many soil types.

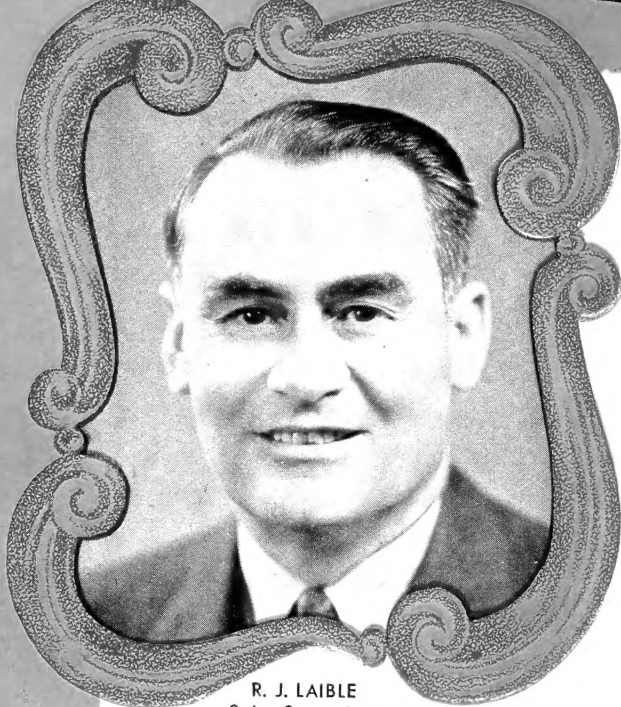
A strong, massive root and stalk structure lays the foundation for the sturdy standability of this early hybrid. Like other famous Funk G-Hybrids for the north, G-1 can be planted while the ground is still cool—and yet make rapid early growth. Farmers who use G-1 consistently still rejoice over its ability to produce large, fully matured corn in a short season. It has excellent shuck coverage—but the husks open up enabling the ear to dry, on maturity. Short-shanked ears are carried at medium height on the stalk. Medium-dented kernels are fine for feeding. Funk's G-1 is a few days earlier than Funk's G-7.

22

*Funk's G-Hybrids do a job in Minnesota—as well as in northern Illinois and Indiana. Fred Bristle of Maynard, Minn., has raised Funk G-Hybrids several years. He likes their feeding quality, both for his hogs and his herd of Holsteins. Funk's G-1 is a favorite.*



EAR ACTUAL SIZE



R. J. LAIBLE  
Sales Supervisor

# Make a Friend OF YOUR FUNK REPRESENTATIVE

He'll Serve You  
the Year Around

Your Funk's G-Hybrid Representative makes available to you the improvements in corn continually being effected by the Funk Nation-wide Hybrid Corn Research Staff. He knows that serving you is a year-around job . . . A job that requires experience with the performance of Funk's G-Hybrids under your farming conditions, and an understanding of the objectives and achievements of Funk Hybrid Corn Research. Most Funk Representatives have been on the job two, three, four or more years . . . and they're well acquainted with the performance which may be expected from Funk's G-Hybrid strains right in your community.

Your Funk Representative wants to help you make more money raising corn. He knows the only sure way to do that is to be a sort of year-around partner with you, using his experience and information to make your corn growing operations more profitable. Here's the year-around service program of your Funk Representative:

**PLANNING** . . . Right now he's ready to help you select the hybrids best fitted for your needs. "Make your selections quickly," he'll probably urge, "because the demand for hybrid seed is certain to be great this fall and winter." In recent years some of the most popular Funk's G-Hybrid seed supplies have been exhausted almost before the seed crop was assured in the fall. Don't be surprised if your Funk Representative suggests you plant at least a limited acreage to some new Funk's G-Hybrid. He's always on the alert to have you get the most modern hybrid produced in the Funk nurseries—and rigidly proof-tested for your locality.

**DELIVERING** . . . Your Funk Representative will see that your seed is available well in

advance of planting time—early enough so you can check it in your own planter and make sure there'll be no last minute delays when precious planting hours begin.

**PLANTING** . . . During the planting period your Funk Representative is always ready to serve. If conditions make it necessary for you to replant a field or a part of a field, he'll be on hand to help you get additional Funk's G-Hybrid seed, if available, and all without cost to you. Both your Funk dealer and the whole Funk organization try to do everything possible to help you get a good corn crop next year . . . and every year.

**GROWING** . . . Constantly, during the growing season, your Funk Representative will be anxious to know how your crop of Funk's G-Hybrids is progressing. If you encounter problems that seem to defy "on the spot" analysis, your Funk Representative has at his call the services of the entire Funk Hybrid Corn Research Staff that is just as anxious as you to discover the causes of any corn growing difficulty you may encounter.

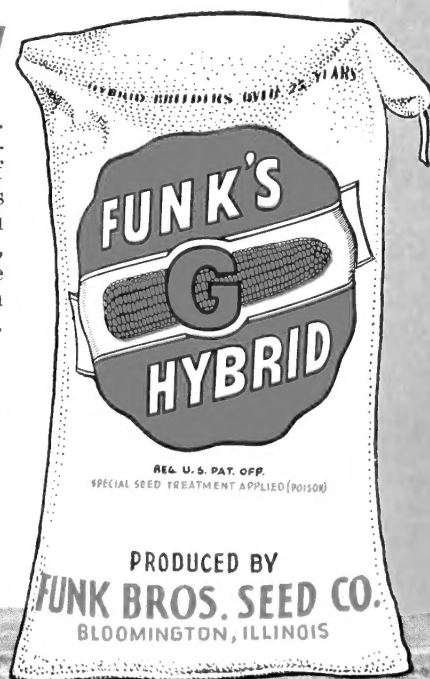
## SELECT FUNK'S G-HYBRIDS NOW

Just one additional word about your Funk Representative. If he hasn't seen you as often as in other years, please remember that he, too, must "stretch" limited supplies of gasoline and tires. Now is the time to select the Funk's G-Hybrids you will raise next season, so why don't you write or call him and let him know the strains you prefer, the grade and number of bushels of each. It will only take a few minutes and that's the way you can be most certain of having the best Funk's G-Hybrids for planting next spring.

**FUNK BROS. SEED CO.**  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

23

On this field at Funk Farms, Bloomington, Ill., the first commercial "hybrid" corn was grown in 1916. Funk's—First in Hybrids.







Funk's G-Hybrids—Corn Belt Edition

**FUNK BROS. SEED COMPANY**

**BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS**

